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The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Arab States Oppose Zionist Palestine

Truman-Attlee Agenda Includes Discussion of Differences on Holy Land Policy

JOB FOR UNO TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL?

Situation in Middle East Could Lead to Open Warfare if Nations Fail to Take Action

Palestine and the problems which inevitably center upon her will be among the major issues under consideration in the talks between Prime Minister Attlee and President Truman to be held in Washington this week. Reports indicate that the British are taking steps to secure participation by the United States in deciding what action should be taken with regard to the position of Jews in Palestine and additional Jewish immigration from Europe to that country.

Meanwhile the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration has been marked by outbreaks indicating the tension which exists throughout the Middle East. Terrorist attacks on railways in Palestine, attributed by the British to certain groups of militant Jews, and Arab strikes and riots are among the danger signals evident in the area.

Historical Importance

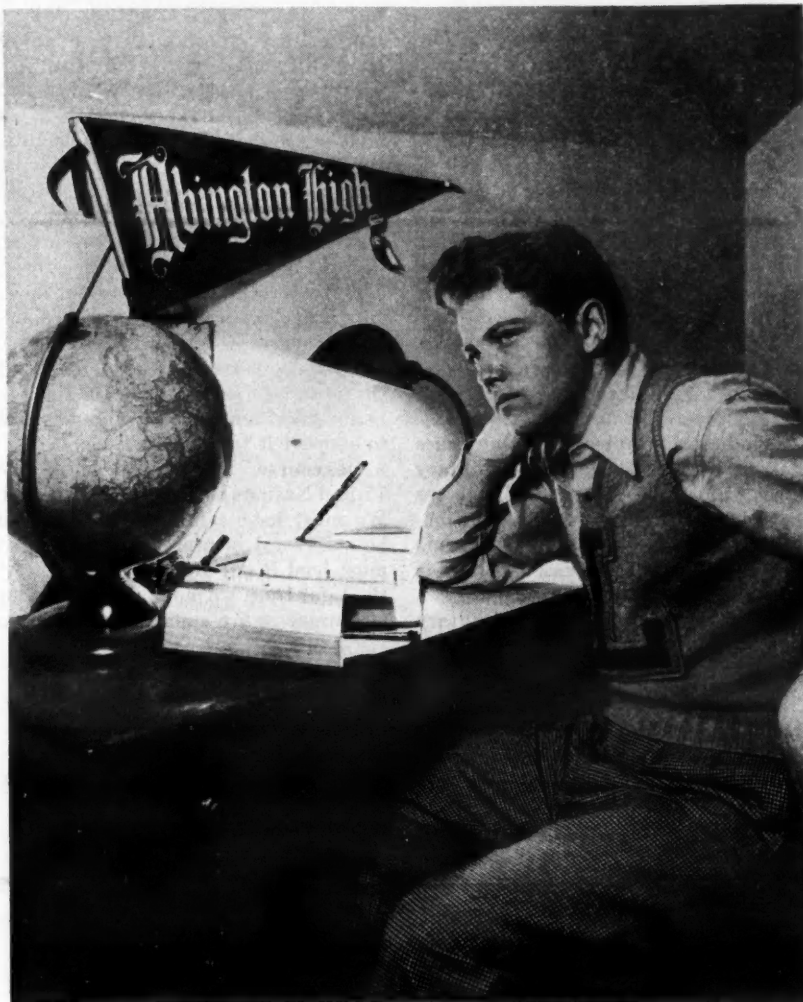
There is nothing new in the fact that Arabs and Jews are at odds over the future of this tiny country, one of the smallest states in the Middle Eastern area. Its importance does not result from its geographical characteristics so much as from its historical significance. Strangely enough this little area is considered sacred by the adherents to three great religions—Christians, Mohammedans, and Jews.

The difficulties between Arabs and Jews have been growing for many years, and at present have reached a new crisis. Britain and the United States are already involved in the dispute, and other nations may easily be drawn into it. Grave consequences may follow failure to settle the problems of this area as speedily as possible.

As the situation now stands, the Arabs want Palestine to become an Arab nation which would result in its joining the Arab League as a full member. For this reason they are resisting all moves which might increase Jewish influence in Palestine or which would bring into Palestine any more large groups of homeless Jews from other parts of the world.

On the other hand, the Jews in Palestine and many of those in other parts of the world want the land to become a Jewish nation. Should this prove impossible because of Arab pressure, they would demand at least that some steps be taken to remove restrictions on the number of Jews allowed to enter and settle in Palestine. They

(Concluded on page 6)



His future has become a great national issue

American Education Week

By Walter E. Myer

This week, November 11 to 17, marks the twenty-fifth observance of American Education Week by the schools of America. Since its modest beginnings in 1921, this has become the occasion to take stock, on an ever wider scale, of our educational system and to celebrate the ideals for which that system stands. The observance this year assumes special importance inasmuch as the clouds of war have been dispelled and the nation looks to the great tasks of healing the wounds of war and launching a new experiment in preserving peace.

The general theme for American Education Week this year is "Education to Promote the General Welfare." For each of the seven days, a special topic will be taken up, two of the more important of which are "Preserving the Peace" and "Improving Economic Well-Being." To these two tasks, the schools, as well as the nation as a whole, might well dedicate themselves not only during American Education Week but throughout the perilous months ahead.

The United States, in the years immediately behind us, performed miracles in training its young people in the arts of war and in the production of war materials. Victory was won at a terrific cost in human life and treasure. If this victory is not to be a hollow triumph, equal vigor must be used in preparing for the tasks of peace. Perhaps the greatest danger confronting the nation today is that the people of the United States, young and old, will become complacent and shirk their responsibilities in preserving peace. When obstacles arise, there may be a tendency to become discouraged, even defeatist. The young people in high school today are those in whose hands the future destiny of our nation will lie. If they fail firmly to resolve to prepare themselves for the tasks of citizenship, the prospects of achieving the goals for which this great nation is striving will be bleak indeed.

Problems of unprecedented magnitude confront this nation today. The dislocations caused by the war have been profound—dislocations in the international field and dislocations at home. We must work untiringly to solve each and every problem which might constitute a threat to peace. We must adopt national policies which will insure economic well-being—full employment at decent wages—to the American people, if our democracy is to survive.

American Education Week affords an excellent opportunity to the high school students to concentrate on the tasks which lie ahead. This concentration must be accompanied by positive acts if it is to be effective. The voice of the young people of America can become an important factor in shaping our national policy. But to be constructive, youth must be well informed, immune to prejudice, and unselfish. In this way can youth really do its part "to promote the general welfare."

Peacetime Military Training Discussed

Nation Is Divided on Question of Forcing All Youths to Give One Year of Service

FEATURES OF PROGRAM OUTLINED

Emphasis Would Be Placed Upon Development of Skills Required for Modern Warfare

For more than a year, the United States has been debating the question of permanent compulsory military training. On few issues in recent times have members of Congress and people in general been more sharply divided. Only last month President Truman personally delivered a message to Congress urging that body to enact legislation to establish universal training for all youths as a basic feature of our postwar military policy. General of the Army George C. Marshall and other high-ranking military and naval leaders have endorsed the program.

While there are several bills before Congress which would carry out a program of compulsory military training, the general idea behind them all is similar. All youths, between the ages of 18 and 20, would be obliged to undergo one year of military training. As a rule, the training would begin at the time a young man completes high school. General Marshall has stressed the fact that those subjected to training would not become members of the Army or Navy, but merely trainees.

The overall training program would be determined by the Army and Navy, but many of the instructors would be civilians or reserve officers. The program as drawn up by the War Department has ample provision for technical training so essential in modern warfare. The individual skills and aptitudes of the trainees would be utilized as fully as possible in determining the type of instruction and training to be given.

All young men would undergo a brief period of basic training (as inductees are now given by the Army), after which they would attend technical schools for specialization in activities which are needed to run an army in wartime. It is pointed out that in war only a small percentage of the men are needed for actual combat and, for that reason, emphasis should be placed upon the training of specialists.

Upon completion of the year's training, the young men would go into the general reserve, to be called up only in case of national emergency. Those who wished to do so would be given the opportunity to enlist in the regular Army or Navy, or in the National Guard or Organized Reserves.

Because of the importance of the issue, we are devoting pages 2 and 3 of this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER to the arguments for and against adoption of this policy.

For Peacetime Military Training

THE United States can never again afford the luxury of being unprepared for an emergency. Twice within a generation the nation was saved from disaster only because we had allies who were able to hold off the enemy until we had time to mobilize our manpower and resources. In case of another threat, we may not have that opportunity.

The very foundation stone of a policy of military preparedness is a system of universal military training. While the nature of warfare has undergone revolutionary changes, and will change still further in the years ahead, it is inconceivable that a major war can be fought without millions of trained men. The very fact that modern warfare requires technical skills undreamed of in former wars makes it even more plainly imperative that training be undertaken before the nation is actually confronted by a threat to its security.

We need only examine our experience in this war in order to appreciate the importance of advance training. If the United States had had a program of compulsory military training in the years before Pearl Harbor, it would have been possible to mobilize a

needed for the modern weapons of war. As General Marshall has pointed out: "Just as the automobile replaced the horse and made work for millions of Americans, the atomic explosives will require the services of millions of men if we are compelled to employ them in fighting our battles."

Moreover, if a future enemy employs modern weapons against us, we must be strong enough to ward off an attack upon our own country as well as to take the offensive to the enemy's territory. In another war, it will be of the utmost importance to be able to seize the installations, such as the launching platforms of rocket bombs, which the enemy uses for his attacks. It is ridiculous to assume that the millions of men needed for such operations could be mobilized quickly enough to save us if we fail to build up a sufficiently large reserve through military training in advance.

The best guarantee of lasting peace lies in our retaining great military strength. Throughout history, wars have been started because certain nations have felt that their opponents were weak. An aggressor nation is not likely to start a war against a power which maintains great military

place "the military world and therefore the political world on notice that this vast power, linked to our tremendous resources, wealth, and production, is immediately available. There can be no question that all the nations of the world will respect our views accordingly, creating at least a probability of peace on earth and of good will among men rather than disaster upon disaster in a tormented world where the very processes of civilization itself are constantly threatened."

As a member of the United Nations Organization we are pledged to cooperate with other nations in preserving peace. We have agreed to use force, along with other nations, to put down future aggressors. If we fail to adopt peacetime conscription, we shall serve notice on other members of the UNO that our interest in that organization is not great and that we do not intend to support it to the limit.

Of course, the machinery of the United Nations has not yet been tested. We must have confidence that it will be successful in preserving peace and must lend it our full cooperation. At the same time, we must make sure that we ourselves are sufficiently strong to

mands for retrenchment would be ignored by Congress.

A second objection to such a plan is that there would be danger of the country's becoming too greatly militarized. The United States has always recoiled from the idea of allowing the military to exert too much influence over our national life. A large professional army would indeed create the danger of placing the military in a position to dominate our political, economic, and social life.

The plan of universal military training for one year would eliminate all such dangers. The young men who are called for training would not become members of the Army or Navy. Upon completion of their year's training, they would enjoy the same status as every other civilian. In case of a national emergency, when a large army had to be recruited, they would be called up and inducted into the services in the same manner as young men have been drafted in this war; that is, through a system of selective service, adopted by the Congress of the United States. Only those who, of their own free choice, decided they wanted to become members of the regular Army and Navy, would be inducted into the service upon completion of their year's training.

It has been charged that subjecting our young men to a year's military training would in fact "militarize" them; would indoctrinate them with dangerous ideas, and make them undemocratic. The experience of this war has demonstrated the fallacy of such claims. The millions of young men who have served in the Army in World War II have, in truth, been citizen-soldiers, temporary members of a democratic army.

Inasmuch as the program of universal training would apply to all young men, irrespective of wealth, race, religion, it would be a complete expression of our democratic ideals. It would instill within our young men a sense of responsibility to serve their country. Too often in the past, Americans have interpreted democracy in terms of rights. The time has come when we must realize that we all have duties to perform to protect our system of government and life. A year's training would provide an effective means of impressing young people with their responsibilities under a democracy. Universal training would be a perfect demonstration of democracy in action—bringing together boys from all parts of the country, with rich and poor alike rendering common service and sectionalism forgotten. As former Secretary of War Stimson has said: "Their democracy would take on both breadth and strength."

George Washington himself envisaged a program of universal training for all young men arriving at the age of 17. He did not favor a large standing army, but did believe that our best insurance of peace lay in being strong militarily. In his message to Congress on December 3, 1793, he said: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness—if we desire to avoid insult we must be ready to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful institutions of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."



Is it necessary or desirable to interrupt the education of American youth by subjecting them to military training? GALLOWAY PHOTO

trained army very quickly. We would not have been obliged to spend months and months preparing our young men for battle against the enemy. Congress has been told by General Marshall that one of two things must be faced—either military training, "or the hope—and that's all—that you will have time to get ready if another war comes."

It has been claimed by some that the atomic bomb has made obsolete all concepts of defense, including well-trained armies. Such thinking is not sound and may even lead to a false sense of security. True, the weapons of the next war, if it comes, will not be the same as those of the last one, but there is no reason to believe that millions of well-trained men will not be needed. Thousands upon thousands of men are

strength. Our own lack of preparedness in 1917 and 1941 was an invitation to our enemies to attack us. It will be the same again if we do not remain strong.

In our dealings with other nations, we cannot hope to speak with a voice that will be heeded if we now allow ourselves to become weak militarily. Our government used strong words in trying to prevent the last war, but neither Germany nor Japan paid any attention to them because they felt sure that we could not back them up with force. Thus, it is of the greatest importance at a time when we are trying to organize the peace of the world that we have the military strength necessary to back our policies.

In the words of General Marshall, compulsory military training would

protect ourselves in case of future threats to peace. There are two compelling reasons, therefore, why we must adopt compulsory military training—first, to lend unstinting support to the UNO, and second, to be prepared to deal immediately with any situation which may arise.

The only alternative to the adoption of universal military training is the creation and maintenance of large standing armies. There are many reasons why such a course is both impractical and undesirable. In the first place, the cost would be tremendous. There would be danger that we might bankrupt ourselves in keeping up a professional army of several million men. The cry would go up to cut down appropriations for such an army, and it is doubtful whether the de-

Against Peacetime Military Training



Should the young men of the nation be obliged to undergo one year of military training?

SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

THE establishment of permanent peace is the greatest objective of the United States today. That goal, however, cannot be reached by the adoption of universal military training at this time. In fact, we would be rendering a great disservice to the cause of peace by breaking so drastically from our traditional policy.

There can be no question that the United States requires a military establishment far more powerful than the one we had either in 1917 or in 1939. But we are already committed to retaining a larger regular Army and Navy than we have ever had in time of peace. We will need men to man the mighty fleet which we plan to keep. We will require a fairly large professional Army for the bases which we plan to keep and to defend the continental United States. There is no question that a sufficiently large number of men can be recruited for all these purposes by a system of voluntary enlistments.

Moreover, we need to stand ever in readiness by keeping our weapons up to date, by leading the world in research and experimentation. But the nature of warfare is undergoing such rapid transformation that the methods of the last war will soon be outmoded. To subject all young men to a year of military training would in all probability be training them to fight the last war, not the next one. France's mass armies did not save that country from disaster in 1940. She was overpowered because the Germans had devised new methods and strategy.

Future Defense?

The atomic bomb has so completely revolutionized warfare that we cannot foretell at this time what national defense policy we shall require. If the industrial heart of a nation, even one as powerful as the United States, can be destroyed in a sudden attack (and all scientists testify to this possibility), universal training will serve no useful purpose.

General Marshall himself admits that, even under a system of compulsory military training, it would take the United States at least a year to mobilize an army of four million men "following any international crisis resulting in a national emergency for the United States." It does not seem likely, therefore, that we would be in a position to take the offensive to an

enemy's territory, capture installations, and adopt countermeasures, before we ourselves were completely overwhelmed. We must revamp our thinking on defense matters in the light of the atomic bomb, rocket weapons, and other weapons still to be developed.

There is real danger that the adoption of universal service at this time would menace world peace rather than promote it. The United States has never in its history adopted such a policy. To do so now would create suspicion among other nations. They would fear us and would themselves do everything possible to strengthen their military might. The history of armament races is well known. One nation starts building up its defenses. Others become suspicious and feel they must do the same thing in self-defense. A vicious circle is started, and before long the spark is set off for another war.

The greatest hope of preserving peace—indeed the only hope—lies in cooperating with other nations. The machinery for such cooperation exists in the United Nations Organization. While that machinery has not yet been tested, we must not undermine it before it has been given the opportunity. If we should now put into effect a program of universal training, we would be serving notice on the world that we do not have much faith in the UNO and that we plan to become more powerful militarily than any other nation.

We do not need universal training to provide the support we must give the UNO. In case of a threat to world peace, each member of the UNO is committed to supply men and weapons. Certainly we can discharge our obligations without training around a million men a year. Our regular Army and Navy will have the facilities needed for such purposes in the future.

It is true that the road to peace will not be easy. There are great differences between the United States and her Allies. Solutions must be worked out and compromises must be made. But these differences must be squarely faced and the effort made to compose them. By adopting compulsory training in the midst of these difficulties, we would be inclined to place our confidence in this policy as the basis of security and hence ignore the real problems in international relations.

We would develop a false sense of security which would be dangerous.

Specifically, a policy of compulsory training would tend to revive suspicions in the Latin American countries, already resentful of United States power and domination. The "Colossus of the North" idea, which has so frequently clouded relations between the United States and Latin America in the past, would be revived and a threat to cooperation and solidarity in the Western Hemisphere would ensue. The foundations of peace in the hemisphere, which have taken so many years to build, would be immediately weakened.

The Asiatic countries would likewise resent such a policy because they would feel that we were building our military strength in order to control their affairs. Such distrust could hardly lead to peace in that region because the Chinese and other Asiatic peoples have long struggled against the influence of the Western powers, including the United States.

Effect on Russia

Even more dangerous, however, would be the effect of such a policy upon our relations with Russia in the immediate future. With Germany and Japan effectively disarmed and rendered weak, we certainly do not need compulsory training in order to keep those nations from disturbing the peace. An increase in the military strength of the United States might be interpreted as preparation for war against Russia. Certainly we would interpret a similar Russian move as a possible threat to us.

In three great regions of the earth, therefore—Latin America, Asia, and Russia—the adoption of compulsory training would have an unsettling rather than a stabilizing effect. We would stimulate a race in armaments and run the risk of dividing the world into warring camps thus making a third world war inevitable.

A program of compulsory training would constitute a serious threat to democracy in the United States. Military training, by its very nature, subjects young men to disciplines which are the reversal of democratic practices by civilians. The millions of young men who have served in the Army during this war realize all too keenly that individual initiative is stifled under military training because

all are obliged to obey orders without question.

There is a wide gulf between the self-discipline needed in a democracy and the imposed discipline inevitable in a military organization. Nor is the democratic spirit of equality furthered by the Army's caste system of rank. The mere fact that military training would apply to all, rich and poor, does not mean that it would be democratic. It would certainly not afford the opportunity to develop those qualities of citizenship which must be cultivated if our democracy is to survive—qualities which can be developed only when there is complete freedom of expression and freedom to work out solutions of public problems on a democratic basis.

General Marshall may speak of "citizen-soldiers" and "armies of democracy," but thousands of young men who were drafted and served in this war would question his definitions, except in the technical sense. Military training, in all probability, could not be given without the use of disciplines which are inconsistent with democracy. As the Educational Policies Commission, representing a large body of educators, has pointed out:

"To each social order or faith, to democracy no less than to dictatorship, there is an appropriate discipline. Moreover, the discipline which sustains the one will tend to destroy the other. A serious danger in the present crisis is that the friends of democracy, in their haste to correct a possible weakness, may unwillingly thrust upon the American people the discipline suited to a totalitarian regime."

Conscription would completely alter the balance which has always existed—and which must continue to exist—in a democracy between the military and the civilian. It would give precedence to the military over the individual and the civilian. It would subject the individual to the state and increase the authority of military leaders over the civilian. At some future time, it might place the military in a position where it could assume control over the political affairs of the nation, thus threatening the very foundations of our democratic system. As one of the foremost military experts of the United States has said: "America must remain a land where the state exists for the people, not the people for the state."

The Story of the Week

Final Bond Drive

The last great loan drive of the war period is now at its height and well on the way to its goal of an \$11,000,000,000 subscription. The government has asked individual citizens to make up \$4,000,000,000 of this total with their bond purchases.

Many people who have bought bonds faithfully up to now feel that, with the war over, there is no further need for them to lend their money. But Secretary of the Treasury Vinson explains why it is still necessary. Although we are through fighting, we are far from through paying for our victory. There are still enormous war costs to be met. In addition, there are the expenses of the transition period—reconversion, getting our soldiers home, and financing the GI Bill of Rights. So, see it through with your bond and stamp purchases!

The Wage-Price Dilemma

President Truman's recent pronouncement on wages and prices has thus far done little to calm an industrial scene troubled on the one hand, by strikes and threats of strikes, and, on the other, by the persistent demands of employers for leave to charge higher prices. Neither labor nor industry is satisfied with the President's plan for raising wages without disturbing the present price structure.

Labor's quarrel with the new White House statement is that it sets no definite percentage for the raises to be received, but implies that the increases will fall far short of the 30 per cent demanded by leading unions. The President admitted the need for raises, but refused to commit himself on a single percentage or amount, preferring to leave the settlement to plant-by-plant collective bargaining.

As a result, many unions are going ahead with strike plans. CIO auto workers have voted to strike in both Chrysler and General Motors plants in Detroit. CIO steelworkers, whose demand that the U. S. Steel Corporation give them a two-dollar-a-day increase



FOR VICTORY BOND DRIVE. Artist C. C. Beall (left) presents his original painting of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in ceremonies at the office of War Finance Director Ted Gamble (right). The painting was done for the new \$200 bonds issued in this drive.

has been rejected, are planning a strike vote which will affect more than 600,000 employees of 766 different companies. Elsewhere, other strikes are looming.

Industry's objections to the new Administration policy center upon the President's contention that higher wages can be financed from profits. Management contends that, unless prices are permitted to go up, wages cannot possibly be increased.

The President feels that many inequities exist in the present wage pattern and that, in order to meet rises in the cost of living, especially now when shortened hours are cutting take-home pay, workers should have higher basic wages. He fears, however, that if price increases follow pay raises, a dangerous inflationary spiral will start. He has hinted, however, that, in hardship cases, some price increases may be permitted.

Shoe Rationing Ends

The rush to shoe stores which dealers had anticipated as a result of the end of shoe rationing failed to materialize. Most people had used their coupons before the ration period ended, thinking that a shortage might develop afterward. Chester A. Bowles, OPA administrator, in announcing the lifting of rationing on all types of footwear, assured consumers that the shoe industry would produce as many shoes during November and December as the buying public had demanded before the war.

As for babies' shoes there will be a larger supply soon in the traditional white, which were hard to find during the war. Supplies of titanium, the ingredient used to whiten leather, were taken over by the armed forces for use

in paints and other military products and has only recently been released.

Another boon to the consumer will be the lowered prices on clothing which will become effective on November 15. Ninety types of essential garments for men, women, and children will be affected.

Typical examples of price drops cited by the OPA are:

Women's rayon dresses now selling for \$9.95 will drop to \$9; women's wool suits from \$29.95 to \$26; men's wool suits from \$35 to \$32.50; and men's overcoats from \$37.50 to \$35.

Changes in Brazil

The ousting of President Getulio Vargas brought an end to 15 years of uninterrupted dictatorship in Brazil. But what it will lead to in a new government remains to be seen when the Brazilian people go to the polls to elect a new president December 2.

For the present, the country is in the hands of Chief Justice Jose Linhares and an interim cabinet chosen by him. Linhares, an eminent jurist who has never been closely identified with any political faction, was sworn in as president when the sudden withdrawal of military support forced Vargas to resign.

Vargas' downfall was precipitated by his opponents' fears that he was trying to "fix" the approaching election or avoid it entirely. Labor and Communist groups have been urging the election of a national assembly to rewrite Brazil's old constitution in terms more favorable to their interests. Vargas' supporters had hoped to make this an excuse for postponing a presidential election indefinitely. But pressure from the opposition forced the government to keep to the presidential election schedule. Then Vargas appointed his brother, Benjamin, as Rio de Janeiro Chief of Police. It was this move—interpreted on all sides as preparation for forcing the election results Vargas wanted—that turned the army against the Brazilian dictator.

Vargas' choice of a successor—former War Minister General Enrico Gaspar Dutra—is still a candidate for the presidency. But, if the pledges of the new government are fulfilled, there will be no terrorism to help him into

office when he opposes Brigadier General Eduardo Gomes at the polls. Vargas himself has announced that he will run for the Brazilian Senate.

Free Mongolia

Ever since 1911, the status of the sprawling primitive section of east central Asia known as Outer Mongolia has been uncertain. Until the Chinese revolution, the 800,000 or so Mongol tribesmen inhabiting it were considered Chinese nationals. But when the upheavals of 1910 and 1911 disrupted Chinese control, they broke away as a semiautonomous state.

In the years leading up to the Russian revolution, Outer Mongolia was a center of intrigue for both czarist and bolshevist Russians as well as Chinese. Finally, when the new Soviet state was established, Outer Mongolia was swept into its orbit as an independent Mongolian People's Republic.

China, however, still claimed the region. Then, in last summer's pact with Russia, she agreed to renounce all title to it if the Mongolian people voted to remain independent. And now, a plebiscite has settled the issue: the vote was unanimous in favor of independence.

To those who champion the idea of free elections, the complete absence of dissent in the Mongolian plebiscite returns is highly suspect. It appears to them that the plebiscite may have been "fixed" to legalize Russian domination of the area. But it may also be pointed out that Soviet influence has brought numerous reforms to Mongolia—reforms which China never at-



ROCHE IN BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS
"Ride him, Harry"

tempted and which might be expected to win the wholehearted approval of the people.

UNO Emerges

With Russia's ratification of the San Francisco Charter, drawn up and signed a half year ago, the United Nations Organization has emerged as a full-fledged international body. Now endorsed by 29 countries, its charter is an official part of the law of nations. In a month or so, the UNO General Assembly will hold its first meeting.

The present state of inter-Allied relations emphasizes the challenge the new organization will face in carrying out its mission of preserving world peace. For months now, the major United Nations have been skirting the edge of dispute among themselves.

WAR AND POST-WAR RATIONS IN BRITAIN

CLOTHING—25% LESS WAR: 24 COUPONS FOR 6 MONTHS PER PERSON NOW: 24 COUPONS FOR 9 MONTHS PER PERSON	
COAL WAR: 4 TONS PER HOUSEHOLD A YEAR NOW: 2½ TONS PER HOUSEHOLD A YEAR	CHEESE—33½% LESS WAR: 3 OUNCES A WEEK PER PERSON NOW: 2 OUNCES A WEEK PER PERSON
BACON—50% LESS WAR: 6 OUNCES A WK. PER PERSON NOW: 3 OUNCES A WEEK PER PERSON	
MILK—SAME WAR: 3½ PINTS A WEEK PER PERSON NOW: 2½ PINTS A WEEK PER PERSON	TEA—25% MORE WAR: 2 OUNCES A WEEK PER PERSON NOW: 2½ OUNCES A WEEK PER PERSON

CHICAGO SUN

Relations between the United States and Russia, the two most important, have been particularly tense.

Secretary of State Byrnes' recent speech on American foreign policy, in which he acknowledged that Russia has "special security interests" in eastern and central Europe, did much to clear the air. But, while pledging this country not to engage in hostile activities against Russia in these zones, Byrnes reminded the world that American policy will not permit the Russians to impose their system on foreign peoples, even within the vital territories on their borders. With this statement, he was serving notice that there are big issues still to be settled between us and the Soviet Union. The



LAW OF NATIONS. With ratifications by a sufficient number of nations, the United Nations Charter is now the law of nations. Here Secretary of State James F. Byrnes signs protocol proclaiming the charter now in effect.

fate of the new-born United Nations Organization and of all the world's people depends upon whether we can settle them peaceably.

What Bombing Accomplished

Although air power was introduced into warfare in World War I, World War II was the great proving ground of its military value. And now that the war is over, experts are summing up and evaluating its contribution to victory in order to discover the best ways of using it should another war emergency arise.

Findings on the results of Allied strategic bombing over Germany indicate that air power did play an important part in the defeat of the Axis. Its two biggest contributions were the elimination of the German Air Force and the crippling of the transportation system. The latter complicated the enemy's efforts to bring troops and equipment to points of need and also served to disrupt the whole economy. For although the Germans were able to safeguard many of their war plants by scattering them outside the major cities, transferring them underground, and hiding them with camouflage, this disrupted transportation system meant that work was often slowed by lack of materials and that finished goods were often marooned in the factories.

The air war over Europe, in the course of which the Allies loosed nearly 2,700,000 tons of bombs, also helped to break down the working and fighting strength of the enemy population. As a result of our bombings, 300,000 people were killed, 780,000 wounded, and 7,500,000 left homeless. These casualties constituted a serious drain on both the labor and military forces.

But, as the recent report of a civilian survey board shows, there were things air power did not do in the European war. It did not cut Germany's production of actual war goods

as much as had been expected. Indeed, during the early years of its use, Nazi war production continued to increase. And it did not succeed in breaking the morale of the German people. Like the people of Britain, they managed to work and fight efficiently in spite of the terrible suffering they endured through nightly bombings.

Some of the failures of strategic bombing can be traced to errors on our part. It is now admitted that the indiscriminate saturation bombing practiced on night flights was largely wasted effort, doing little to disrupt the enemy war effort. It is also admitted that faulty intelligence made us miss some of the most vital targets—the electric power system, for example, which was passed up because we believed it too well organized for bombing to harm. Another factor was our slowness in developing real bombing precision. In the course of the air campaigns, only 20 per cent of the bombs aimed at definite targets fell within the prescribed area.

Analysis of air power's record also makes it clear that bombing on the scale of World War II cannot destroy civilian morale. What the ordinary people of a warring country suffer under it merely convinces them that they must carry on or face complete extinction. The potential value of air power, however, is far beyond anything

yet demonstrated. Atomic bombs and other new types of air-carried weapons give air power incalculable importance for the future.

Japanese Women

Among the revolutionary changes taking place in Japan today one of the most striking is the complete reversal in the role of women. In accordance with Allied occupation policy, the Shidehara cabinet recently agreed to give the women of Japan the right to vote. Armed with this right, they are expected from this point on to step forward to positions of relative equality with men.

The prejudices which have kept all but a handful of women from entering the professions were weakened during the war, and Japanese women will probably demand that the women's universities be expanded beyond their present high school curriculum. All Japanese universities have been open to women except the Imperial University in Tokyo, but only teachers and the handful of other professional women ever attended them.

The war itself has helped prepare these new citizens for their changed position in the social and political life of the country. Until shortages of manpower made it necessary for Japanese women to come out of their homes and take jobs in factories, enter the professions, and otherwise maintain the



FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Toil, sweat, —

home front, they lived under semi-feudal restrictions.

Complete obedience to her husband or the male head of her family was demanded of the Japanese woman. She knew nothing of the freedom enjoyed by American women and never dreamed of expecting the courtesies which would be considered her due in almost any Western culture. She carried the heavy loads while men went unencumbered. She worked in the fields, cooked the meals, cared for the children, and was completely self-effacing, according to the rules of modesty taught her from childhood.

Ibn Saud—Ruler of Arabia

Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, boasts a history as colorful as that of any ruler in the world today. Soon after his birth in 1880, Ibn Saud was taken into the desert by his father, who had been exiled from Riyadh, principal settlement of Nejd in the heart of the Arabian peninsula. His earliest memories, therefore, are of the wild and primitive life of the desert where he lived until his father was given permission to settle in Kuwait on the Persian Gulf, then under the control of the Turkish government.

Ibn Saud grew up with the firm belief that he had one mission in life. That was to recreate the empire which his great-great-grandfather, Muhammed Ibn Saud, called Saud the Great, had created in the heart of the Arabian desert by means of a series of holy wars during the early 18th century. Although the territory conquered did not compare with the vast areas which the fanatical hordes of Islam conquered or laid waste in the seventh century (when their influence spread from Spain and southern France throughout the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern lands to India) it was a large and strong enough union to challenge the power of the Ottoman Empire.

Saud the Great had accepted the teachings of a Mohammedan Puritan, Muhammed Abdul Wahhab, whose fervent religious appeals to the Arabs to end the corruption of Islam and make it conform to the letter of the Koran led to the founding of a zealous and strict sect, the Wahhabis. The holy wars against all unbelievers, including fellow-Moslems of different sects, have been revived by the present King of Saudi Arabia. The fanatical intolerance of the Wahhabi faith accounts in part for Saud's determined opposition to allowing

the return of more Jews to Palestine.

The first step toward fulfillment of his great mission was taken by Ibn Saud just after his twentieth birthday. He led a small group of sympathizers in a night raid against the city of Riyadh, killed the governor, and seized control of the city from which his father had been exiled.

Because he knew and understood the fierce Bedouin chieftains, Ibn Saud succeeded in winning their support. He revived the rigid Wahhabi code and, by warning the scattered



Ibn Saud

tribes of the menace of the "infidel," managed to build up an army to be used in defense of "the one true religion." At the same time, he instituted an agrarian policy which gradually resulted in the establishment of settled communities and transformed many of the Arabs from nomadic herdsmen and warriors into farmers whose loyalty was to Islam rather than to rival tribes or clans.

Ibn Saud bided his time during the

first World War, maneuvering himself into a strong enough position to compete successfully against the three other famous Arabian families which were potential rivals in his attempts to control the destinies of Arabia. He got along with the British, but evaded their domination. By 1926 he had gained control of Hejaz, between Nejd and the Red Sea, and during the remainder of the twenties he established his position as the protector of Islam and was recognized by Britain, Russia, and other governments as an independent ruler.

In 1932 Ibn Saud put down the last of a series of revolts and abolished the dual kingdom. Renamed Saudi Arabia, the area over which this one-time Bedouin chieftain is absolute monarch covers most of the great Arabian peninsula and is the home of the largest Arab nation on earth.

Ibn Saud's ambition is known to be the creation of a powerful Pan-Arab federation which he would control. He preferred the Allied cause in World War II because he felt that Germany and Italy were more likely to interfere with his realization of Arab federation. According to recent estimates, such a federation would include "33,000,000 people, control the fourth-largest petroleum deposits in the world, hold sway over Suez and the routes to the East, and bring to a focus once more the enormous forces of Mohammedanism." Ibn Saud, with his great sophistication, his outspoken determination to achieve his own ends, his personal charm and physical distinction (he is six feet four inches tall and weighs over 200 pounds) appears destined to continue as a central figure in the drama of Middle Eastern developments.

U. S. and Britain Seek Palestine Solution

(Concluded from page 1)

are especially determined to secure freedom of immigration at an early date, so that homeless Jews in Europe will have a place to go.

Britain is involved in Palestine because she has had charge of the country since World War I when it was removed from the control of Turkey. Long before that war there was a strong movement among certain Jews in many parts of the world to establish Palestine as a national homeland for members of their scattered race. Those who hoped to achieve such a goal were known as Zionists. They

problem is that the Arabs have interpreted them to include Palestine.

The United States is sincerely interested in the question for a number of reasons. In the first place, our government is sympathetic toward the plight of the 1,500,000 Jews who remain in Europe. Indications are that anti-Semitism has not disappeared with the defeat of the Nazi state, and the lot of the Jew in Europe during the coming years may be decidedly unpleasant. No people suffered more than the Jews during the Nazi reign of terror and the years of World War

is no need for Arabs to fear Jewish control of Palestine or an increase in the Jewish population. The Arabs outnumber the Jews two to one, and Palestine is surrounded by Arab lands. In addition, the Jews have brought many benefits to Palestine. They have built modern industries, improved agriculture so that the land they farm is far more productive than ever before, and have succeeded in raising the living standards of Jews and Arabs alike.

Zionist sympathizers go on to say that the Jews would not force the

hold that Palestine, although small, is one of the most fertile pieces of land in the Middle East. It is therefore important as a place of livelihood for thousands of Arabs, many of whom would gradually be forced out of the country if Jewish control were to be established.

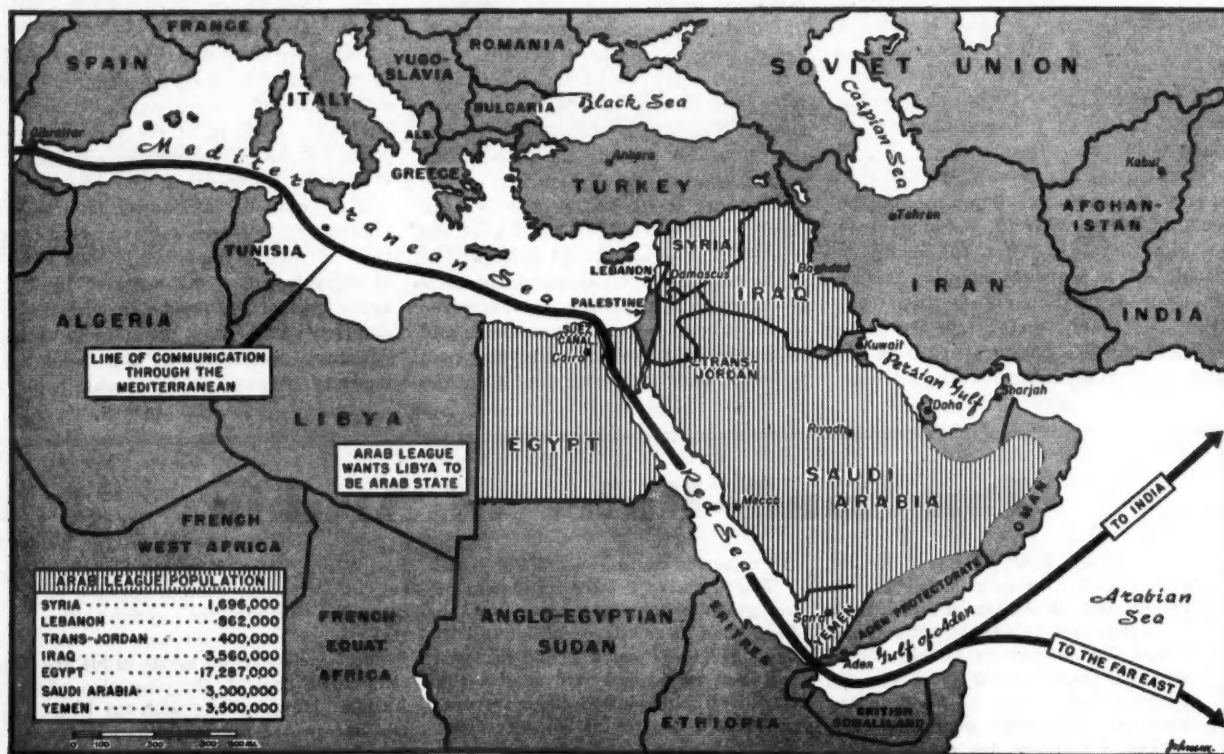
Ibn Saud, king of Saudi Arabia, and the acknowledged head of the Arabs' opposition to the Jews in Palestine, denies the validity of the British government's promise to make a homeland for the Jews in Palestine. He feels that this promise was "about as realistic as would have been a promise by an Arab government to found a Jewish home in Devonshire," and goes on to say that "since Jerusalem has always been a Moslem Holy Land as well as a Christian and a Jewish one . . . Arabs wonder why Palestine was not the least suitable rather than the most suitable spot on the globe for such a venture."

The Arabs conclude that there are other ways in which to help homeless Jews. They point to the fact that other nations in the world could change their restrictions on immigration and provide havens within their own borders for those who want to leave Europe. If most countries would do this, they say, it would easily take care of all the homeless Jews in the world today. The Arabs insist that because there are twice as many Arabs as Jews in Palestine now, it should rightfully become an Arab nation and they threaten to organize widespread trouble if any other solution is attempted.

The suggestion that doors of other nations be opened can be construed as a criticism of the United States, among other nations, for our government has made no special moves to permit larger numbers of Jews to settle here permanently. We have also been criticized severely in Britain because of our suggestions that the British government take action favorable to the Jews which have not been accompanied by any assurance to the British that we would step in to keep down any trouble which might arise as a result of such action on their part.

There are many people who feel that the problem is too big for one or two nations to solve. They suggest that it should be turned over to the new United Nations Organization. They hold that the British government should transfer its mandate over Palestine to the Trusteeship Council of that organization as soon as it is established. The Council should then call together representative Jewish and Arab leaders to work out a solution, meanwhile making available the armed forces of the United Nations, if they are needed, to guarantee the security of all the people living in Palestine until a decision is reached.

Should the Arabs or Jews fail to agree to a solution which seems desirable, the United Nations Organization would settle the issue as the Trusteeship Council deemed best and provide a provisional government until free elections could be held and an independent government could take over. Those who favor turning the whole question over to the United Nations Organization insist that all of the major powers must share the responsibility for whatever settlement is reached if lasting peace is to be achieved in the Middle East.



The Arab League

made little progress, however, during the period when Palestine was controlled by the Turks, who are predominantly Moslem, like the Arab peoples.

The First World War gave the Zionists an opportunity to realize their ambitions. The Ottoman Empire fell apart and it was apparent that new political arrangements would be made throughout the Middle East. Spokesmen for the Jews were able to obtain from the British a pledge, contained in the famous Balfour Declaration, that Palestine would become a national home for the Jews. A similar promise was held out in the League of Nations mandate which Britain was granted over Palestine after the war ended. This mandate, supported by the United States and other countries, declared that the British would "facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

However, there was another side to the story. The British had also made certain commitments to the Arabs during the First World War. In order to win all possible support in their struggle against the Turks, they negotiated with various Arab groups throughout the Middle East. In return for the Arabs' rising up in arms against their Turkish overlords, the British promised them independence after the war. It has never been made clear whether these pledges of independence included Palestine or merely other Arab lands. The important fact to be recognized in dealing with the

II. More than 5,000,000 Jews lost their lives and many of those who are left want to make a new start elsewhere.

The United States has therefore been urging that more Jews be permitted to enter Palestine—perhaps as many as 100,000 a year. At the same time, our government is interested in preventing any situation from developing which would cause war between Jews and Arabs in the Middle East. Open conflict between these two groups could lead to turmoil over a wide area. We do not want the whole of the Arab world against us because it sits astride the pathways between continents which form world trade routes and because it controls valuable oil deposits in which we are very much interested.

It is plain that some kind of solution must be reached soon. Both the Arabs and the Jews are insisting upon action, and one side or the other may appeal to Russia for help. Russia has quite as much reason as have we to be interested in the ocean routes and oil of that part of the world. If she were to take sides in the present dispute, it might be in such a way as to produce a new conflict of world powers.

In presenting their side of the argument, the Zionists point out that they have no nation which they can call their own. Palestine, they maintain, is tiny as compared with the vast area of the Arab world, and the Arabs do not really need it.

Furthermore, say the Zionists, there

Arabs to move out because there would be room and a living for all. It has been pointed out that if a Jordan River Authority, similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority in this country, were to be established it would be possible to irrigate thousands of acres of land which until now have been arid, and additional light industries might be established which would make possible enlargement of the country's population by some 4,000,000 people. Already the Jews have brought considerable amounts of money into the country, for besides that belonging to wealthy immigrants, there have been the contributions made by the Zionist organizations all over the world.

It should be remembered that these arguments are those advanced by the Zionists, and that not all Jews throughout the world agree that it would be desirable to make Palestine a homeland for members of their race. Those who disagree believe that the people known as Jews in the world today would be better off if they were to devote their energies to becoming a part of whatever country they inhabit. They point to the fact that other people are not singled out as a separate group because of the religion of their ancestors, and that the best the Jews can do is gradually to become assimilated in the countries where they live. They insist that if Palestine is made a homeland for the Jews they will be set apart even more and other nations might try to force all Jews to go there.

The Arabs, in reply to the Zionists,

The Arab World Begins to Stir

THE trouble in Palestine has thrown the spotlight of world attention on the Arab League. This organization of nations was established last March to further the interests of Arabs everywhere and particularly throughout the Middle East. It has strongly supported the Arab position in Palestine. At present there are seven members—Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trans-Jordan, and Yemen. Palestine is an associate member.

These lands form a solid block of roughly a million and a half square miles (half the size of the United States), and they possess a population of some 33,000,000 people (a fourth that of the United States). Throughout the colonies of North Africa and the regions of Middle Asia there are, of course, other people who speak Arabic and hold to the Moslem religion, but who are not League members.

Although there are differences of size and character, these Arab states share many things in common. Much of their area is desert or steppe—arid, level, and unforested. The people live almost entirely by agriculture and shepherding. The products are similar, including cereals and fruits, cotton, tobacco, olive oil, silks, and skins. There is a certain amount of hand manufacturing of rugs, textiles, jewelry, and pottery. Except in Lebanon, almost all the people are Moslems.

The importance of the Arab League is due partly to the fact that the member nations occupy one of the world's most important cross-roads, at the meeting place of three continents. They lie along the strategic land, sea, and air routes which connect the East and the West. These include the Suez Canal, the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railway, the Persian Gulf and Red Sea waterways, and a round-the-world airline (see map on page 6).

In addition the League is important to the Western world because it contains rich petroleum deposits, located principally in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Egypt. Desire for this oil plays a large part in determining how the big powers deal with the League.

Finally, the League promises to be



University buildings in Cairo, Egypt

of importance as an influence in world politics. None of the individual states is large enough to have great power by itself, but united they command respect because they represent a major part of the Arab world. Following is a brief sketch of the member states:

Saudi Arabia. Largest but least thickly settled of the Arab League member states is Saudi Arabia. It is roughly estimated at 700,000 square miles (a fourth the size of the United States), and it occupies almost all of the Arabian Peninsula. The great bulk of this area is a stony or sandy desert waste, dotted with numerous oases. Most of the 3,000,000 people were formerly nomad herdsmen and hard-riding desert warriors, but many now enjoy a settled agrarian life in communities established around the many oases. This land is chiefly known to the outside world as the birthplace of arithmetic, algebra, and astronomy, as well as of the Moslem religion.

Arabia is one of the hottest sections of the world in the summer and in the winter the rocky plains are bitterly cold. Rainfall is very scarce. Outside the few towns, most of the people live near the oases and on a few sections of poor grassland. Principally they raise sheep, camels and fine horses, and there is some export of hides and wool.

Yemen. This small, triangular-shaped kingdom (the size of Nebraska) lies at the extreme southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula. Its 3,500,000 people are really vassals of Ibn Saud. From Yemen come exports of hides and of mocha, the original coffee still used in blending because of its flavor.

Iraq. At the northern end of the Arabian Peninsula lies this ancient land of Mesopotamia. Here is the "Fertile Crescent" (the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers), which is known in history as the "cradle of civilization."

Two-thirds of Iraq's 116,000 square miles (the size of Arizona)

are desert. But the river regions contain wonderfully rich soil which produces fine crops of barley, wheat, and rice. There is a little wool and cotton production. To the outside world, Iraq is known chiefly for its dates (four-fifths of the world's supply) and its extremely valuable oil reserves.

Before World War I, Iraq was a part of the Turkish Empire; after the war it became a British mandate. But the three and a half million Iraqi people resisted British domination so fiercely that they were finally given full independence early in the 1930's. During the recent war German agents almost secured control over Iraq, but were driven out by the British. Today Iraq is strongly allied to Britain.

Egypt. Although Egypt lies in Africa, it is isolated from the rest of that continent by immense desert regions. In religion and culture, it is allied to the Middle East. Its inhabitants are mostly native Egyptians rather than Arabs, but these two peoples are closely bound by religious ties (Mohammedanism). Both speak Arabic, and they have lived together for many centuries. The Arabs are powerful in politics and own much of the land in the form of large estates. The country measures a third of a million square miles, but so much of it is sand and stone that the 17,000,000 people are densely crowded along the Nile River in an area no larger than Maryland and Delaware combined.

Egypt's river soil is very fertile and intensive cultivation produces large crops of cotton and cereal grains. Cotton and cotton seed form by far the bulk of exports. In spite of good crops, however, the people are so numerous and so backward in their methods that living standards are low.

Because the Suez Canal (and the British lifeline) pass through Egypt, the British have long been interested in this country. They have dominated it since 1882, although Egypt has been independent in name since 1922. King Farouk's government is currently trying to secure withdrawal of all British troops from the country and to bring the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan completely under Egyptian rule instead of joint British-Egyptian control.

Syria and Lebanon. These two states together are known as the French Levant and cover an area about the size of Georgia. Lebanon

is a narrow coastal strip about 125 miles in length, with a population of something less than a million. Syria reaches inland some 350 miles and has less than two million population.

Although Moslems are in a majority, there are large groups of Christians, especially in Lebanon. As in Iraq, much of the country is desert land and there is a comparatively small area which can be cultivated.

Syria and Lebanon are considered together because after the First World War they were taken from Turkey and turned over to France as mandates under the League of Nations. The people bitterly resented French rule, however, and they finally secured independence on June 1, 1944.

Since then France has been seeking to retain a number of special rights and privileges in these two states. The Arabs oppose the French demands, and during the last year there have been serious armed outbreaks as a result.

Trans-Jordan. Except for a small strip bordering the River Jordan, the 35,000 square miles (the size of Indiana) of this Arab state are desert. The country is ruled by the Emir Abdullah, a brother to King Feisal of Iraq. However, the British government supervises Trans-Jordan as a mandate. Most of the 400,000 people are nomad Arabs.

Palestine is not a member of the League, but as can be seen on the map it is surrounded by the Arab League states. The League strongly opposes further Jewish immigration to Pales-

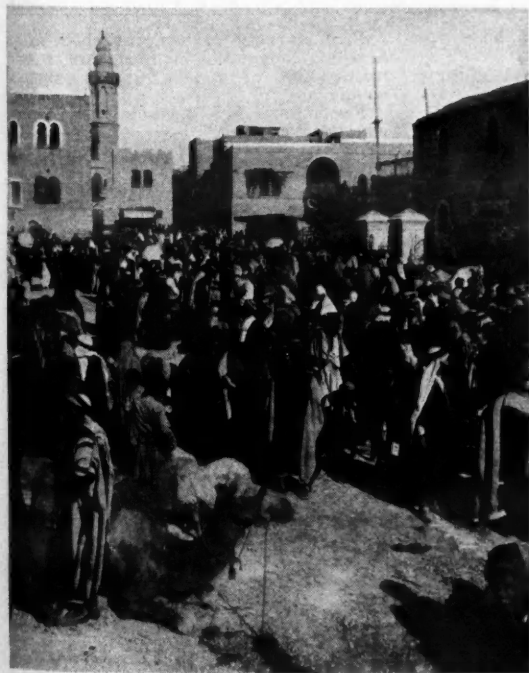


Native Arab in clothes he wears in the desert

tine, for it wishes to see the country become an independent Arab state. Until Palestine can become a full member of the League, it is permitted to be an associate, and a Palestinian Arab is given a seat on the League Council.

The Arabs and Jews in Palestine differ not only in religion but also in culture. The half million Jews—most of them immigrants during the last quarter century—are almost 100 per cent literate. They are skilled in many crafts and trades, and they follow modern methods of agriculture on large cooperative farms. Tel Aviv is a modern city of 140,000, entirely built up and inhabited by Jews. In this city and elsewhere in the country are many new industries built by the Jews.

The Arabs, numbering slightly more than a million, are more given to pastoral life and backward methods of farming. Only about one-third of the Arab children are in school.



Market place in Bethlehem

Suggested Study Guide for Students

Military Service

1. Briefly describe how the general plan of peacetime military training would operate.
2. What age group would be included under such a plan?
3. What group is almost unanimously in favor of such a training program?
4. Why do supporters feel that the next war will require extensive manpower?
5. What do critics say on this point?
6. In what way, according to supporters, will compulsory military training help to strengthen the United Nations Organization?
7. Why do the critics feel that the program would probably weaken the UNO?

Discussion

The following questions are addressed to the young men who read this paper:

Since you will be vitally affected by the decision which is reached on the question of compulsory military training, do you think that your own opinion is biased because of this fact?

In view of your special interest in the matter, are you making a greater-than-usual effort to examine both sides fairly and honestly?

From a purely selfish standpoint, do you feel that you as an individual would be more or less safe in the long run if compulsory service were adopted?

* * *

These questions may be discussed by all our readers:

What, in your opinion, is the best argument in favor of compulsory military training? What is the best argument opposed to it?



FROM THE ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL

A perennial headache

If you were voting on the question today, how would you cast your ballot? Explain your position.

Straight Thinking

The cartoon on this page is a good illustration of distorted thinking. It reminds us that our nation has been unprepared for the last three wars in which it has engaged. It then leaves the impression that universal military training is essential if the same state of unpreparedness is not to "happen again" in the future.

The one point stressed in the cartoon—our past unpreparedness—is a known fact. The other point—universal military training will prepare us for future wars—is not an established



It must not happen again

MARCUS IN NEW YORK TIMES

fact but rather a subject of controversy.

Clearly a fact plus a controversial issue do not necessarily make two facts. In making this point, we are not supporting the case for or against universal military training. We present the arguments pro and con on this subject elsewhere. Our only purpose in calling attention to this cartoon is that it affords a good example of how a drawing or picture can oversimplify a very difficult problem. We see how difficult the problem is when we read the articles which appear in this paper, but we are led by the cartoon to believe that it is a simple matter of black and white.

Reading

Peacetime Conscription, compiled by Julia E. Johnsen, contains a discussion of the history of conscription, a series of pro and con arguments advanced by public leaders on this highly debated subject, and an extensive reading list. It is published by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York 52, New York, and is Vol. 18, No. 4 of their *Reference Shelf* series. The price is \$1.25.

Peacetime Military Training, edited by Bower Aly, is a booklet published especially for high school debating teams. It may be obtained by writing to the *Committee on Debate Materials*, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. It costs a dollar.

We recommend the following magazine articles on this subject:

"Conscription for Peacetime," by Hanson Baldwin, *Harpers*, March.

"Do We Want Permanent Conscription?" by J. J. McCloy, *Collier's*, June 9.

"Why Postwar Conscription Now?" by V. T. Thayer, *Survey Graphic*, July, 1945.

Three good radio forum discussions of this subject which may be obtained in pamphlet form are:

"Should We Have Universal Military Training After the War?" America's Town Meeting of the Air, New York City. The pamphlet is Vol. 11, No. 10, and costs 10 cents.

"Compulsory Peacetime Military Training: Can the U. S. Avoid It?"

University of Chicago Round Tables, Chicago 37, Illinois. Pamphlet No. 391, price 10 cents.

"Should America Adopt Military Training?" Forum by the American Economic Foundation, 295 Madison Ave., New York City, 17. Pamphlet No. 280, price 10 cents.

Palestine

1. What are the three great religions which regard Palestine as a sacred land?
2. What are Britain's interests in Palestine?
3. How is the population of that country divided between Jews and Arabs at the present time?
4. Why have these two groups engaged in such a long and bitter dispute?
5. What is the Zionist movement?
6. Why have the British been in a difficult situation in trying to deal with the Palestine problem?

SMILES

Joe: My grandfather lived to be ninety and never used glasses.

Jim: Well, lots of people prefer to drink from a bottle.

* * *

Waiter: Yes, sir—everything here is cooked by electricity.

Diner: Good. I wonder if you'd mind giving my steak another shock?

* * *

Jack: Did you summer in the country?

Jill: No, I simmer in the city.

* * *

Preacher: And when I ask all who want to contribute \$5 to stand up, you play appropriate music.

Organist: What do you suggest.

Preacher: "The Star Spangled Banner."

* * *

Guest: I'm sorry, but I quite forgot your party last night.

Hostess (sweetly): Oh, weren't you there?

* * *

Freshman: I don't know.

Soph: I'm not prepared.

Junior: I don't remember.

Senior: I don't believe I can add anything to what has already been said.

7. What has been the American position toward this matter?

8. What are some of the suggested plans for working out a solution of the Jewish-Arab controversy?

Discussion

Everyone agrees that something must be done, and done quickly, to deal with the tragic plight of the homeless Jews in Europe. The question is, what should be done?

The Zionists insist that all these people be permitted to establish new homes in Palestine. The Arab leaders say that they should be distributed among a number of countries rather than all being sent to Palestine. It is pointed out that the United States and England both restrict immigration, and thus the Arabs contend that these two nations should not force Palestine to grant unlimited immigration privileges, since they themselves will not do so.

What do you think should be done to help these homeless people get a new start in life?

Do you feel that they should all be sent to Palestine, or should be permitted to choose the countries in which they wish to live?

Reading

"Toward Arab Unity," by H. A. R. Gibb, *Foreign Affairs*, October.

"Arabs and the World," by D. Adelson, *Asia*, September.

"Terror in Palestine," by Frank Gervasi, *Collier's*, August 11.

"Palestine, a Refuge from Fascism," by I. A. Hirschman, *Survey Graphic*, May.

Pronunciations

Abdul Wahhab—ahb'dool wah'hahb'

Bedouin—bed'oo-in

Enrico Gaspar Dutra—en-ree'koe gahs-pahr doo'trah

Eduardo Gomes—ed-wahr'doe goe'mahs

Hejaz—heh-jahz'

Kuwait—koo-wit-i as in ice

Jose Linhares—ho-say' leen-hah'rais

Nejd—nezhd'

Riyadh—ree-yahd'

Ibn Saud—ib'n sah-ood'

Getulio Vargas—gay-tool'yoe vah'r'gahs

Professor (to mathematics class, after finishing long problem in algebra): And so we find, after investigation, that x equals zero.

Freshman: My goodness! All that work for nothing.

* * *

Pat: Sure, and did you hear my daughter had married an Irishman, too?

Mick: Oh—really?

Pat: No, O'Reilly.



GIBSON IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"Chew each bite twenty times, dear—it's more healthful."